

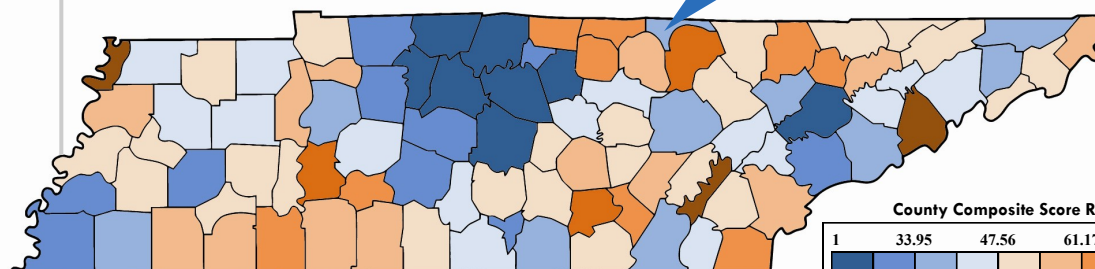
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: PICKETT COUNTY

2012

INSIDE

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 5,077	Pop. Density: 31/square mile	Seat of Government: Byrdstown	Largest Town: Byrdstown
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COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Dickson	17	Employment and Earnings Composite	34.60	21 ▲
Tipton	18	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$22,222	93 ▲
Hamilton	19	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	82.90%	15 ▲
Humphreys	20	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	67.7%	36 ▲
Cumberland	21	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	3.3%	1 ▢
Washington	22	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	38.3%	28 ▲
Fayette	23	Economic Autonomy Composite	40.63	29 ▲
Sevier	24	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	41.0%	1 ▲
Sullivan	25	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	12.9%	50 ▲
Pickett	26	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	75.6%	70 ▲
Franklin	27	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.0%	1 ▢
Anderson	28	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	19.1%	94 ▼
Roane	29	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	18.3%	33 ▲
Gibson	30	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	14.2%	2 ▲
Jefferson	31	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	52	74 ▼
Lincoln	32	County Overview: Women in Pickett County continue to have a diverse economic experience, with several indicators ranking in the uppermost and lowest portions of rankings. For example, Pickett women make some of the lowest incomes in the state and are the second most likely to be uninsured, but they also benefit from the lowest unemployment rate and single mothers in the county have seen much better poverty trends than most in the state. Overall, Pickett improved in nearly every category, and notably doubled the proportion of women who hold a four year degree.		
Loudon	33			
Obion	34			
Greene	35			

Up
from
44th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

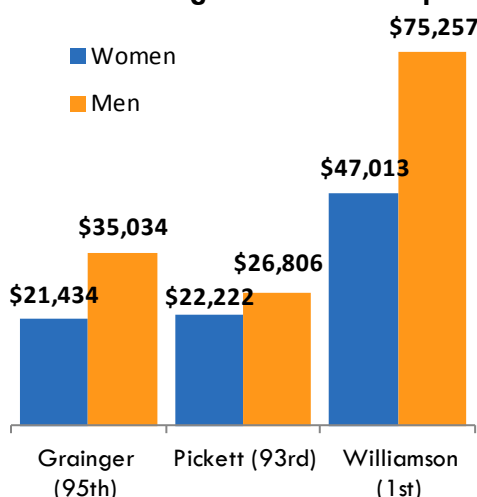
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Pickett County

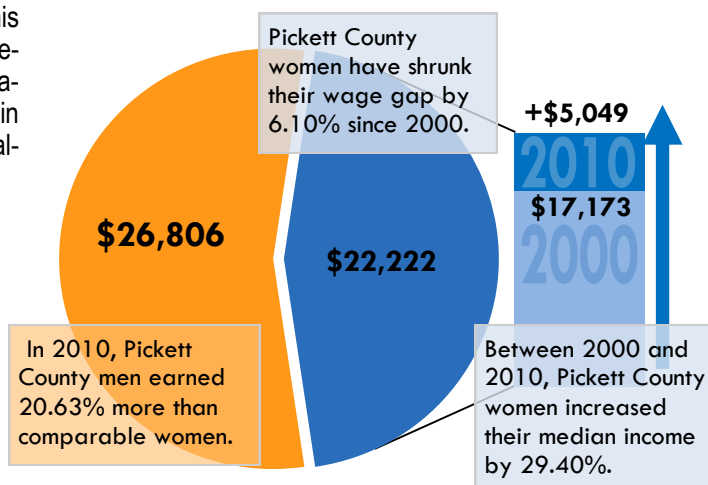
▲ Earnings

Pickett County women earned a median income of \$22,222 in 2010, having added an anemic \$5,049, or 29.47 percent, in wages since 2000. This rate was slower than many seen statewide but resulted in a bump of one place, to 93rd, in this indicator's rankings. Local male wages were ranked last in the state in 2010, growing only 19.87 percent and falling short of the period's inflation rate of 26.6 percent.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



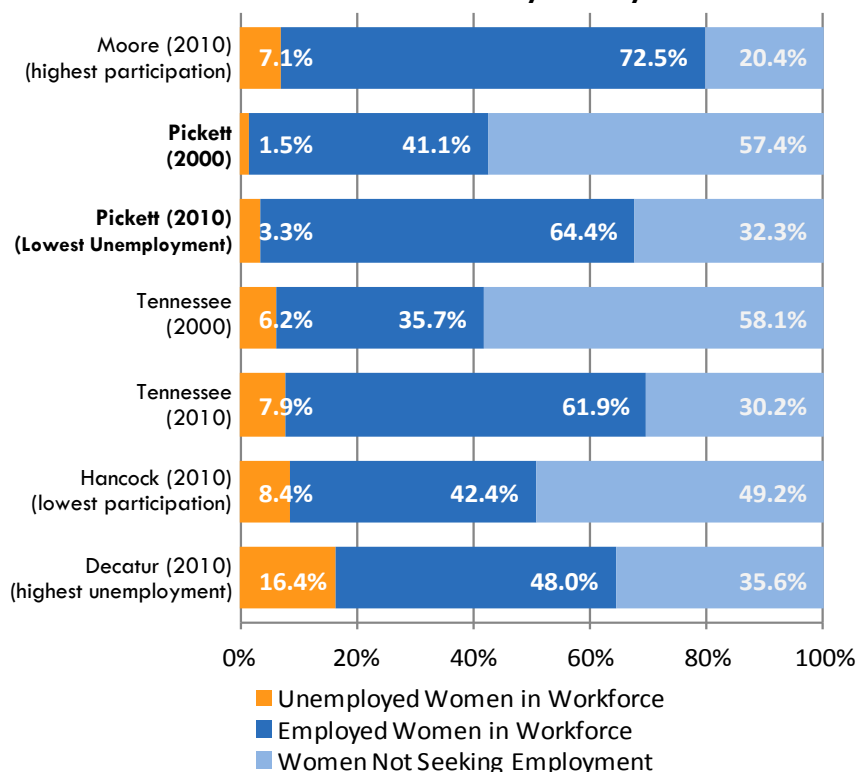
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Because male wage gains have dragged so far behind female growth, Pickett County women shortened the local wage gap by 6.10 percent between 2000 and 2010. This resulted in Pickett women earning 82.90 percent of local male wages, and moved up two spots in statewide rankings, to 15th. While positive, this difference in wage estimates amounts to a \$4,584 shortfall, annually.

▲ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



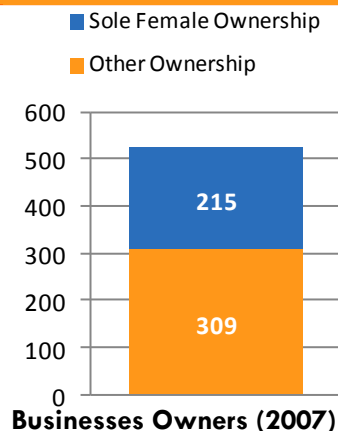
Workforce participation among women in Pickett County has improved by 25.1 percent since 2000, and trails the statewide rate by only 2.1 percent. With 67.7 percent of women either employed or searching for work, Pickett also improved three ranks to 36th in this category.

As of 2010, men were 17.2 percent more likely to participate in Pickett's labor pool, and women with children under six were estimated to participate at a rate of 73 percent.

Even though participation rates have increased significantly in Pickett, unemployment has continued to be the lowest in the state. At just 3.3 percent, the rate did double between 2000 and 2010, but remains 4.6 percent lower than the statewide rate.

It is estimated that 7.2 percent of men in Pickett are looking for work, though reports indicate that very few, if any, women with young children were unemployed in 2010.

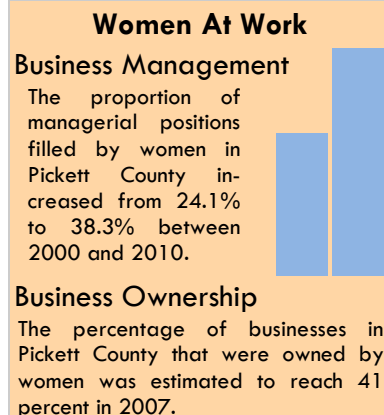
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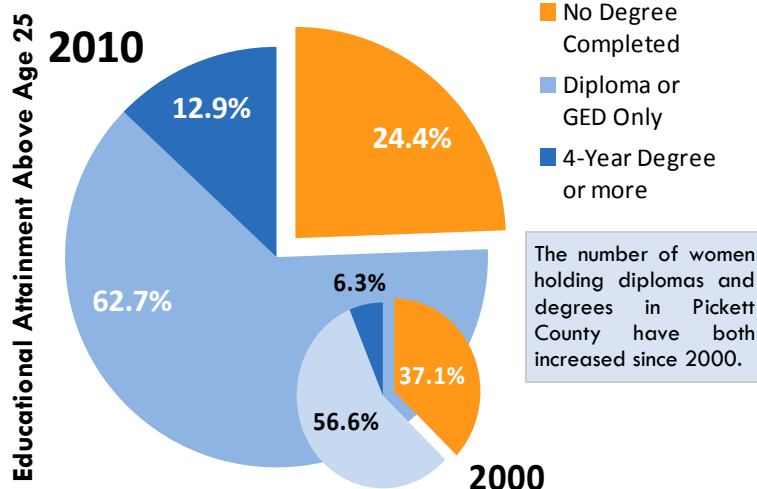
Pickett County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 14.2 percent more managers are now female, rising dramatically to 28th from 73rd, and outperforming state estimates by 2.3 percent.

Women are also estimated to control as many as 41 percent of all local businesses, which ranks highest in the state.

Sample sizes were too small in 2000 to establish a clear estimate of business ownership and the county way scored last in 2000 as a result.



Education



Women in Pickett County have posted strong figures in all three academic categories.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees more than doubled, to 12.9 percent, and increased in rankings from 90th to 50th.

Similarly, 12.7 percent more women hold diplomas as of 2010, and the county has risen twelve ranks in this indicator, to 70th.

Lastly, Pickett County had no female dropouts reported during the 2011-12 school year, which resulted in it receiving the top rank in this indicator. In total, six counties reported zero dropouts last year.

Living

Since 2000, women in Pickett have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

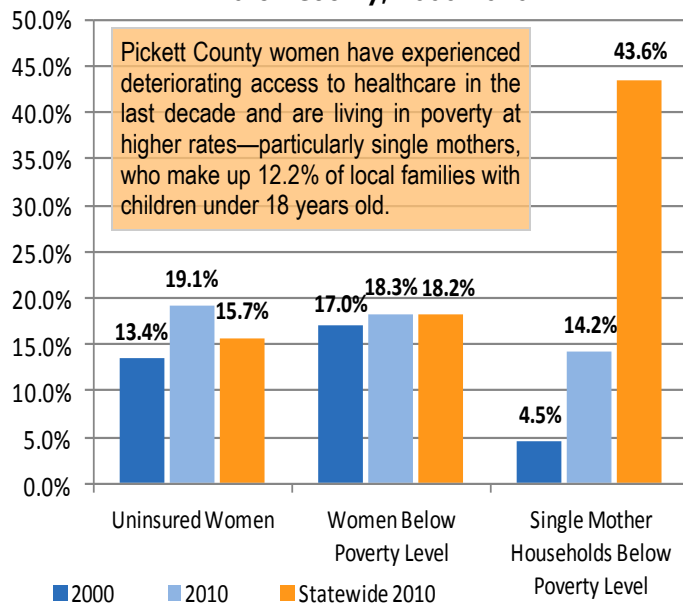
Regarding health insurance, women in the county were 5.7 percent more likely to go without in 2010 than they were in 2000, and were 3.4 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee. Following this increase, the county dropped seven ranks, to 94th.

Poverty has increased as well, though, when compared to the experiences of women across the state, Pickett performed relatively well in these categories.

Overall poverty rates were high in 2000, at 61st in the state, but a modest increase of just 1.3 percent in this population led to a significant boost in relative rankings, to 33rd, in 2010. This was statistically identical to the statewide rate.

Single mothers in Pickett were at least three times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 than they were in 2000, but were far better off than most mothers in the state. Ranked 2nd (up from 4th) in this measure, local single mothers were outnumbered three-to-one in the measure by mothers statewide.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Pickett County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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